

Indust. Miss.

HAMPTON



What Hampton Institute Is

FOUNDED by General Samuel Chapman Armstrong in 1868, the Institute was designed to instruct Negro youth in morality, industry, and thrift, as well as in earnest and practical Christianity.

At the close of the Civil War, General Armstrong found thousands of homeless, helpless, starving Negroes clustered in miserable poverty under the sheltering walls of Fort Monroe, Virginia. Illiterate, untrained, and unmoral, they were utterly unfitted to obtain labor to earn their bread. Realizing that these men and women must be given a chance to become industrious, honest citizens, General Armstrong started a small school on an arm of Hampton Roads, near Old Point Comfort, and, with two teachers and fifteen students, began his great educational work. Ten years later Indians were admitted to the Hampton School.

From this humble beginning, Hampton Institute has gradually developed into an industrial village, with over thirteen hundred students, 200 teachers and other workers, more than 140 buildings, and an instruction farm of 600 acres.

It is neither a state nor a government school, and must depend largely upon voluntary contributions for its support.

What It Has Done

HAMPTON INSTITUTE has carried on its work for nearly half a century, and has sent forth over eight thousand young men and women, equipped to earn honorable livings as teachers, farmers, and skilled tradesmen.

It has imbued in its students a desire to be of service to their race, and by their own homes, their work, and their daily life, to act as examples and teachers to the less fortunate among whom they live.

Many of its graduates have been tremendous forces in the struggle to advance their people. Booker T. Washington, the founder of Tuskegee, was graduated from Hampton Institute in 1875, and his successor as principal, Robert R. Moton, in 1890. Tuskegee's work is the direct result of Hampton's influence. The large schools for Negroes at Calhoun, Ala., Mt. Meigs, Ala., Lawrenceville, Va., and on St. Helena Island, S. C., are all outgrowths of Hampton, as are hundreds of smaller schools in the West as well as in the South, where Hampton graduates of both races are carrying on the service for which they were trained at the Institute.

There is scarcely a state in the Union, or a county in the South, where this leaven of industry, morality, and physical cleanliness is not at work, solving the problems which face the Negro and Indian races.

What It Is Doing

HAMPTON INSTITUTE stands today for all that aids in training members of undeveloped races to become earnest, industrious, Christian citizens. It teaches them the dignity of labor, the happiness of service, and the value of moral and physical cleanliness.

It is striving to send back to their people the great majority of its graduates imbued with a desire to aid their races, and equipped, in addition to a good academic education, with industrial and agricultural training based on scientific knowledge of their subjects.

It is lending its support to every effort to increase the earning capacity of the Negro and Indian races.

It is solving the race problem in the South—solving it by the steadily increasing number of industrial and agricultural schools which are being established, by the introduction of modern methods of farming among the Negroes, by the stimulation of race pride, and by the type of education which creates a desire to become industrious, moral, and worthy citizens.

What You Can Do

A full scholarship is \$ 100, which pays the tuition of a student for one year, including academic and industrial instruction. An endowed full scholarship is \$ 2500.

Thirty dollars gives an industrial scholarship for one year ; seventy dollars, an academic scholarship for one year.

In addition to the income from other sources it is necessary to raise each year over \$135,000 through voluntary donations. An endowment of \$4,000,000 is needed.

General Armstrong said : "Hampton must not go down. See to it, you who are true to the black and red races of the land, and to just ideas of education."

Any amount you may care to contribute, however small, will be gratefully received by F. K. Rogers, Treasurer, Hampton, Va.

I give and devise to the Trustees of The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va., the sum of dollars, payable to etc.

Tributes to Hampton

HAMPTON has received the hearty endorsement of well-known public men and educators. A few tributes follow:—

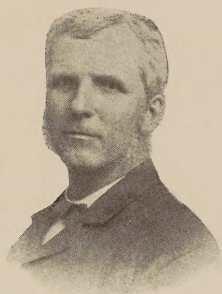
WOODROW WILSON—"The people who are aiding Hampton Institute are doing a really great work for their country."

WILLIAM H. TAFT—"There is nothing that offers such an opportunity for the wealthy man of this country as the cause of Negro industrial education in the South. Hampton is the solution of the Negro problem."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—"If there is any work which every American must believe in, it is the work that you are doing at Hampton."

EDWARD EVERETT HALE—"What is better worth doing than what Hampton is doing?"

CHARLES W. ELIOT—"If any man is looking for a sure way to benefit the Negro race or the Indian race in the United States, let him send money to Hampton Institute, making no restrictions concerning its use. He will surely get there a large return for his money in beneficence."



SAMUEL CHAPMAN ARMSTRONG
FOUNDER OF HAMPTON INSTITUTE

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